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The Crown and the Enemy (Part 2), The Crown and Its Treaty Obligations (Part 3), The Subject and the Enemy (Part 4) and The Crown and the Neutral (Part 5). In a final subdivision (Part 6), the authors deal with the legal effects of the moratorium and a number of miscellaneous topics that do not fit into the preceding portions of the work. A valuable appendix contains the text of British legislation, Orders in Council and Proclamations of the Crown since the outbreak of the war.

Of the long series of essays and treatises that have appeared since the outbreak of the war this volume will be one of the most valuable to the student of international law, for in it he will find the documentary material which will enable him to follow step by step the development of British policy, and to test the principles of that policy by the traditional and accepted principles of International Law. It must not be supposed that the authors have simply formulated a defense of British policy. Throughout the work they show not only independence of judgment but a readiness to criticize British policy.

The most illuminating portions of the work are the chapters dealing with measures of internal policy, especially the so-called "Defense of the Realm" Acts. They show to what an alarming extent military commissions have supplanted the regular civil tribunals. The far-reaching powers granted to the British executive under these Acts stand in marked contrast with the constitutional limitations to which the American executive, both state and federal, is subjected. While the British plan undoubtedly contributes toward executive efficiency, there is involved a serious danger to the fundamental civil rights of the citizen. This fact is brought out with great clearness.

L. S. R.

GOLDSMITH, PETER H. *A Brief Bibliography of Books in English, Spanish and Portuguese relating to the Republics commonly called Latin American; with comments.* Pp. xix, 107. Price, 50 cents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

HUBERICH, CHARLES HENRY and KING, RICHARD. *The Prize Code of the German Empire.* Pp. xxiii, 177. Price, \$2.50. New York: Baker, Voorhis and Company, 1915.

The translators and editors of this little volume have done a real service in placing before students of international law an authoritative compilation of *The Prize Code of the German Empire*. There have been so many conflicting statements with reference to German law and German practice that considerable confusion has arisen in the minds both of students and publicists. To American students the value of this volume is considerably enhanced by the appendix in which the editors have reprinted the treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1825 between the United States and Prussia, all of which contain important provisions applicable to our present relations to the European conflict.

L. S. R.

PHELPS, EDITH M. (Compiled by). *Selected Articles on the Monroe Doctrine.* (Second and enlarged edition.) Pp. xxxiii, 337. Price, \$1.00. White Plains: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1916.

ROHRBACH, PAUL. *German World Policies*. (Trans. by Edmund von Mach.) Pp. xi, 243. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This book under its German title, *Der Deutsche Gedanke in der Welt*, is said to have inspired more Germans than any other book published since 1871 because of the true picture it presents of the way the Germans had resolved to go. Written in 1912 by one of the most popular German authors of books on politics, it calls on government and people to spread by all possible means the German national idea throughout the world in the manner of the Anglo-Saxon, but for a "service for mankind" greater than that of any other country. Intensely idealistic and nationalistic, and in a style whose fervor is not lost in translation, the author preaches a veritable crusade against English foreign policy and influence whose chief effect and aim he clearly believes is to stifle and destroy the rising German competition. For illustrating the viewpoint of the more peaceful prophets of the German mission in the world the book is one of the clearest and most readable that has appeared.

J. C. B.

SCOTT, JAMES BROWN (Ed.). *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907*. Pp. xxx, 303. Price, \$1.00. New York: Oxford University Press, 1915.

Although a number of volumes have been published relating to the Hague Conventions, we have hitherto lacked a carefully worked out comparison between the Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907. In furnishing such a comparison, Dr. Scott, Director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has performed a service to students of international law, which will be appreciated not only by special students of the subject but by all those interested in the maintenance of law and order in international relations.

The compilation is preceded by an illuminating introduction by Dr. Scott. The text of each Convention and Declaration is followed by a carefully compiled list of ratifications, adhesions and reservations. As regards reservations, each country is treated separately, so that it is possible to ascertain with little difficulty the precise attitude of each country toward such treaty or convention. Dr. Scott's work places before everyone interested in international affairs a clear picture of the present status of the treaties and conventions adopted at the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

L. S. R.

WOODS, FREDERICK ADAMS and BALTZLEY, ALEXANDER. *Is War Diminishing?* Pp. xi, 105. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1915.

A lengthy introduction exhibits the futility of either militarists or pacifists to interpret the factors that produce war. There follows a critical study of the history of the chief countries of Europe for approximately one thousand years to ascertain by an examination of the actual years of war and peace in each nation, not whether war ought to diminish but whether it is diminishing. No startling discovery is made. It is refreshing amidst the hundreds of volumes now being written from the emotional, personal and subjective points of view to find one of this dispassionate and critical temper.

J. P. L.